"Not from the grand old masters, Not rom the bards sublime."

#### BEFORE SEDAN.

Here, iu this leafy place, Quiet he lies; Cold, with his sightless face Turne 1 to the skies; 'Tis but another dead; All you can say is said. Carry his body hence-Kings must have slaves; Kings climb to eminence Over men's graves: So this man's eye is dim ;-Throw the earth over him.

What was that white you touched, There at his side? Paper his hand had clutched Tight ere he died; Message or wish, maybe Smooth out the folds and see.

Hardly the worst of us Here could have smiled. Only the tremulous Words of a child. Prattle, that has for stops Jast a few ruddy drops. Look! She is sad to miss

Merning and night, His, -her dead father's, -kiss; Tries to be bright, Good to Mamma and sweet. That is all, Marguerite.

Ah, if beside the dead Slumbered the pain! Ah, if the hearts that bled Slept with the slain! If the grief died! But no; -Death will not have it so. AUSTIN DOBSON (Selected)

### EXTRAVAGANT RAJAHS

LIVE AS GRANDLY AS DID KINGS OF NORTHERN INDIA.

Large Armies and Heavy Revenues-They Nuts-A Sample City in the Heart of India-The Shrewd Merchant.

The traveler who would see India as it is must go out of the regular line and enter the pative states. There is in Hindostan a territory nearly one-fifth the size of the United States and containing a population of more than fifty-six millions, which is governed by rajahs. These rajahs have power of life and death. They have revenues of their own, levy taxation as they please and organize their | not a scratch of pen or pencil, the money | tious. Why, even a horse can't stand people and armies on a different basis being simply inclosed in an envelope, it. I wouldn't buy an animal that kept from the English portion of India. They are subject in a certain sense to the English, and most of them have English officers connected with their establishments. They are feudatory states to England, and England does not allow them to make war upon each other, nor can they have any relations with foreign states. If a rajah misgoverns his people or oppresses them the viceroy of India reproves him and if he does not come to time secures his removal. These states, however, have none of the new customs of English India. Few foreigners visit them and the people are substantially the same as they were years ago-before the railroad and the English desire for business came in to grind them up in the mortar of modern civilization.

COVER THEMSELVES WITH GEMS. One-third of the whole territory of India is possessed by such rajahs and their subjects make up one-fifth of the inhabitants. Their united armies amount to 300,000 men and their gross yearly revenues are about \$80,000,000.

These rajalis live as grandly as did the kings of northern India in the past, and the English merchants of India cater largely to their wants. Some of the finest jewelry stores in the world are here in lidia, and under every glass counter you see barbaric jewelry set with diamonds worth a fortune. I saw two rings vesterday, one worth two and the other four thousand dollars. The first was a diamond of about the size of a hickory nut, set around with a cluster of small diamonds as big as peas, and the whole affixed to a finger ring, containing enough gold to make a hunting case for a Waterbury watch. The other was the same size as to the gold, but the central stone was a ruby fully as big as a chestnut, and the diamonds about it were very beautiful. The tops of these rings were as large around as old copper cents, and as I looked at them I asked the jeweler who would wear such gorgeous and unwieldy objects. He replied:

"Oh, we sell these to the rajahs. They want the most extravagant jewelry, and some of them fairly cover themselves

At another store I was told that a rajah 200 yards of satin at \$10 a yard. He wanted this to paper the walls of a room in a new palace and thought nothing of pasting this \$2,000 upon the plaster. The shitan of Jahore, when I visited him in largest amount I remember to have been his palace at Jahore, had ropes of gold received from one person. It was a litabout twice the size of a clothes line | the singular that for this large sum there about his wrists, and upon his fingers was absolutely nothing to show whence were diamond rings. The fingers of the | it came except the postmark on the enright hand were covered from the velope. Even that may have been misknuckles to the first joints with rings set leading, as it is quite possible that the plumer with diamonds and emeralds so that a repentant sinner sent it away from home diamend alternated with an emerald all to be mailed. He was evidently very Oh! no, indeed. The last article I wrote over his hand, and the whole made a careful to conceal his identity, as the ldazing fist of white and green. On the money was in four \$1,000 bills. Upon Bulletin left hand the fingers were covered with the paper wrapped around the money rings in the same manner, save that cost- was written: 'Please place this to the ly rubies took the place of the emeralds. | credit of Conscience,' and that was all. At Delhi I was shown a dressing gown A draft, you know, would have furset with precious stones, which cost \$35,- nished a clew that might easily have (00), and which had just been made for a been followed up, if we had chosen to rajah, and here at Jeypore, through the pursue the matter. I do not remember | melons, for they are green, and God sees courtesy of one of the most noted rajahs ever receiving 'conscience money' in any you."-Boston Congregationalist. of India, I have had a chance to visit his other form than currency. They are all palace, to get a glimpse of his wonderful too smart to send drafts or money orstables, to take a ride on one of his court | ders. of his capital city.

THE CITY OF JEYPORE. narrow streets into rectangular blocks, cents. He inclosed ten so as to be sure The reads are better macadamized than there would be enough."-Washington those of any city of the United States. Cor. Cleveland Leader.

They are as hard as stone and as smooth The houses on the main streets are

regularly built, and some rajah of the past laid out the city and made the property holders build after fixed regulations. It is more like a Spanish city than an Indian town. The houses come close to the sidewalks, and they have balconies over them with oriole windows jutting out at the second stories above arcades which run below from house to house; they are almost altogether two story buildings, and the painting of the whole is a delicate pink. Imagine miles of pink houses with lattice work windows. through which you may now and then see the eyes of the high caste Hindoo damsels. Let nut brown fingers here and there clasp the lattice work and through a larger hole let here and there an arm peep out. In some of the bal conies you see turbaned men and boys sitting dressed in the richest of garments and beside them Hindoo maidens, their faces covered with shawls and their eyes peeping out through the cracks.—Frank G. Carpenter.

MAKING PEACE WITH THEMSELVES FOR CHEATING UNCLE SAM.

Persons Who Make Restitution to the Government for Some Slip in the Past-The Remittances so Made as to Conceal the Sender-Newspaper Receipts.

A remittance of \$20 was received at the treasury from Cleveland as a contribution to the "conscience fund." I had a talk with the chief clerk of the division of public moneys in the treasury department about it. The money so received is not kept in a separate fund, but is turned into the treasury the same as money that comes in from other sources of revenue. The amount received each year appears in the annual reports. It varies a good deal. One year it may be \$500 and the next \$5,000. It is usually made up of small sums, though not infrequently single remittances run up into the hundreds and now and then into the

HOW THEY ARE KNOWN. It will be understood that these amounts are sent by persons who have, purposely. cannot hold out in a race unless they or otherwise, defrauded the government, and are induced by the smitings of conscience to make restitution. In forty-nine Wear Diamonds as Large as Hickory | cases out of fifty the money is sent in such a way as not to afford the slightest possible clew to the identity of the sender. The fact that Uncle Sam has the money seems to be a sufficient sedative to the perturbed conscience, without that "open confession" which is said to be "good for the soul." Sometimes brief explanatory notes are sent, stating for what the money is due the government, but a signature of any kind is extremely longs to the United States," or-words of similar purport. In many cases there is

rare. Some merely say, "This money beperhaps folded in a sheet of blank paper. its mouth open all the time, nor would "conscience" and are so treated. It is, horses."-Pittsburg Dispatch. of course, impossible to give any receipts for the money. Now and then one will write, "Please acknowledge receipt in the newspapers." This is the reason why care is usually taken to have the receipt of "conscience money" mentioned in the Associated Press dispatches, The senders are likely to be watching for such items, and when they see that the money is in

the treasury they no doubt feel that they are in better shape for the final reckoning in the hereafter. "The only cases," said the clerk. "which have anybody's name connected with them are those similar to one we had a year or two ago. A Catholic priest in Boston wrote that one of his parishioners, on his deathbed, confessed to him that he had wronged the government out of \$50. He could not die in peace without making restitution, but desired that his name be withheld. The priest indorsed the amount, with interest for nine years at 8 per cent., \$86 in all. The man evidently didn't want that debt to bother him in the next world and pro-

long his stay in purgatory. The priest, of course, signed his own name, and we acknowledged by letter the receipt of the money. We have had a number of the cat imbibed its treacherous habits instances of that kind, in which con- from motives of self preservation from science seemed to be quickened by serious illness or the confessional. "The most common reasons giving for remitting, when the senders make any from those of the human species in its explanation at all, are that the money is environment with whom it has to deal due for internal revenue taxes or cus- and from whom it has to defend itself. toms duties evaded, or for frauds to avoid I have never known an instance where the payment of postage. I remember kindness failed to go straight home to one case of a wealthy lady who, after the mentality of the cat and was not respending some time abroad, returned to ciprocated.-New York Star. this country, bringing with her a valuable article of wearing apparel, I think it was for her personal use, and not strictly dutiable, but her conscience

troubled her about it. She went back to England, and while there told the story to one of our consuls, requesting him; to ascertain what would be the amount! of duty on such a garment. He did so, and she promptly remitted it to us. She sent with it a nice little note explaining the matter. It was full of contrition, and had just been in and given an order for expressed the hope that Uncle Sam would forgive her. But she hadn't the courage to sign her name to it.

"A single inclosure of \$4,000 is the

elephants, and to see the life and business "I remember one remittance as small as ten cents, and that was a funny case, too. The money was inclosed in quite a Joypore is one of the northwest prov- long letter, unsigned, in which the wriinces of India. It is a day's ride from ter said that when a boy he received a are made to fasten firmly into the head Denbay, not far off from the borders of letter from a friend, the three cent post-Afghanistan and some distance south of age stamp on which had escaped can-Cashmere and the Himalaya mountains, cellation. More in a spirit of mischief It was a population about as large as that than anything else, he detached the of Ohio, and its rajah's income amounts stamp and used it on his answer to the to \$2,000,000 a year. The capital is the letter; thus making it do double duty, city of Jeypore in which I am writing. and cheating the government out of It is said to be the finest native city of three cents. He wrote that although it India, and it is certainly like no other seemed like a trifling matter it had alcity I have ever seen. It is bigger than ways troubled him-on the principle, I Omaha, Denver or Kansas City, and is suppose, that it is a sin to steal a pin, laid out as regularly as the city of Wash- even though it may be greater to steal a ington. Its main street is two miles 'tater.' It has been nearly twenty years long and 120 feet wide, and this is inter- since the offense was committed, and sected at right angles by other streets of the writer said he presumed the interest the same width and the whole is cut by would increase the debt to seven or eight

'Is marriage a failure!" he lightly said; "Well, often its annals are fraught with woa but I can't help thinking if maids who wed Were a little more yielding and sweet, With a pleasant smile and a loving kiss-Why, life, like a poem, would onward flow, And marriage could never bring aught

But Majorie answered, "Ah, dearest Ned! The women are never at fault, ah, no! But often you men are so badly bred-You have such queer ways, and you vex us so and then, to your clubs you must always go-You can't be persuaded a one to miss! But if you would only reform, you know-Why marriage could never bring aught

But consider," he laughed, "if we were fed. With muffins that weren't so much like dough With the clearest coffee, the sweetest bread, All such as our mothers made long ago; f the household affairs would always flow It's easy for women to manage this-With scarcely a ripple or jog, you know.

Whereat she was angry: "You wicked Ned! You twist things about, and you change them

Nay, happier far were the lives we led If you'd give us a little more cash, you know, And if, every day, we could shopping go With a purse that wasn't a dark abyss, Then seldom we'd murmur of 'wedded woe,' Then marriage would never bring aught bu

So if women were angels here below, And men would do just as they should, I wis, and all the conditions were right, you know, Why, marriage could never bring aught bu -Nelly Booth Simmons in Washington Post.

"You snore, don't you?" asked a Pitts burg doctor of a patient who was afflicted with a throat trouble. "My wife says that I do."

And you laugh quite often?"

"And your mouth's open a good deal of the time-just as it is now-when you are not talking, laughing or snoring?" "I suppose so."

"Well, that is what ails you. Break yourself of the habit and your throat will get well. Breathe through your nose-that is what it is made for. When you draw the, air through your mouth you receive it with all the dust and impurities it contains. Professional runners understand this; they know they keep their mouths closed. The savages understand it, and an Indian mother who sees her babe sleep with its mouth open will press its lips together so that its respiration may be natural.

"You have heard the story of the Indian who was matched jagainst a white man to run a race. 'Me beat 'em sure, he said, before the race began. On being asked his reasons for so believing, he replied that he had no fear of a-man. either in a race or in a fight, who kept

"If people generally knew how many diseases of the throat and lungs are brought on by wrong habits of breath ing I think they would be more cau All such are presumed to be cases of any man who knew anything about

A Very Smart Cat.

The girl employes of the Ansonia Brass company have a cat which is an experin catching English sparrows. The cat is fed from the dinner pails of the girls, and after dinner it generally brings in a nice plump sparrow as dessert. Curiosity as to how it caught the birds so regularly was aroused and the cat was watched. One of the girls had given it a piece of bread and pussy was seen to take it in its mouth and go out to the

concrete walk in the yard, where it chewed up the bread and placed it or the walk. Then it hid behind some boxes in the yard. Pretty soon a flock of sparrows alighted to eat the crumbs, and it took but one spring to land in the middle of the flock and capture one.-Philadelphia Times.

The Cat a Diplomat.

There are those who declare that the cat is a treacherous animal and has not the absolute confidence in human nature possessed by the dog. I agree with such people to the extent that in every instance pointed out that I have examined some treacherously disposed member of the household. The cat is a diplomat, pure and simple. Its habits are formed

Millions of Cocoanut Trees.

A Rangoon (Burmah) correspondent of The Pittsburg Dispatch writes: Indo-China is still largely at jungle of forest, but its soil is as well fitted to support a great population as is that of India. In the south you find cocoanut trees by the millions, and I noted of the cargoes that; were put on the ships in the harbors of the south that they were owned by the Chinese. Then there is also the teakwood trees. The wood is as hard as ebony, and it takes a polish and has a grain like that of mahogany. It is used for ship timber as well as for furniture. and it is now exported from Burmah and Siam to all parts of the world,

Not So Bad as That. Smoltok-You are becoming something of a writer, I hear, Miss Sylva, 1 understand that you write over a nom de

was hardly over a column.-Pittsburg A Practical Age. Ours is a practical age. The old motto, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," has been translated by an lowa

farmer thus: "Boys, don't touch these

Miss Sylva Penne (young and timid)-

A horse in Detroit wears spectacles. The farmer that owned him having come to the conclusion, from the various symptoms, that the animal was short sighted, got an occulist to take the necessary measurement, and had a pair of spectacles manufactured for him. They stall so that they do not shake out of place. At first the horse appeared star- fourth of the total immigrants are not tled by this addition to his harness, but I classified except as entering the state by he soon got used to his glasses and liked them. - American Druggist.

The Smart Indian Boy. At a meeting held at Hampton last Indian Emancipation day," one of the Indian boys in his speech said: "Whenever we do anything white man don't like he call us 'Injun,' whenever we do anything Injun don't like he call us white man." He also expressed his conviction that "Injun boy great deal smarter than white boy, 'cause folks expect that Injun will learn as much in three years as white boy does in nine or merce of Buenos Avre ten vears."-American Missionary

The Wronged and Indignant Brother. rentage then residing in the republic The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of numbered over a million, while at the Chicago, who is well known in this city and Baltimore, tells of an amusing epi sode of his first pastorate, which, by the way, was in a town on Long Island. was full of enthusiasm in those days," he says in telling the story, "and came

Long Island town to which I was asthe Plate will be complete? signed was considered ungodly; but with the optimism of youth I believed that my eloquence would soon reduce it to a state of innocuous virtue. Well, the day for my maiden sermon came around. and the church was well filled. I was never more eloquent than I was that day, and before I got half through my sermon I felt quite confident of converting the whole town in short order. Just then I saw a tardy brother enter the church and weave uncertainly up the middle aisle. It required no second glance to see that, full as the church was that morning, he was still fuller. 1

my hopes were in vain. "By walking up both sides of the aisle he gradually got to the front pews, right under the pulpit. It then occurred to me that I might prevent an unpleasant scene by addressing a soothing and pleasant remark to my bacchanalian brother. So I said in sympathetic tones, 'I perceive that the brother is sick. Perhaps if he were to allow the sexton to accompany him to the door he would speedily recover in the open air.' I felt like congratulating myself on my diplomacy, but the 'sick' brother seemed to misunderstand my good intentions. Bracing himself uncertainly against a pew, and gazing at me with a look of pained and indignant surprise, he remarked in thick but audible tones: 'It's a wonner to me that thish (hic) bad preashin' doesn't (hic) make 'em all sick,' This unboly repartee made everybody laugh, and when I left the pulpit I had given up all thoughts | him vas dot he gives his knowledge oud of converting the town by my eloquent | when it vas pooty late." preaching."-New York Graphic.

was in hopes that he would quietly drop

into one of the seats near the door, but

nearer to believing myself a great

preacher than I eyer have since. This

Transmission in Geese.

A correspondent of The Revue Scientifique vouches for the following story: For about twenty years he was in the able that is not practical. These are the for the three and six months then ending. vear a farm where was kept a flock of geese, numbering from thirty to thirtyfive in the early part of the winter, and in the spring four or five, left for breeding purposes; these also generally being killed a few months later, after the new broods had attained their growth. In the month of July, 1862, on a feast

day, the farmer and his men being absent, the geese were forgotten, and were attacked by dogs, which killed the most of them. The next evening at twilight the farmer thought they must have been attacked a second time. He found them flying about in their pen, much frightened, but the dogs were nowhere to be seen. The next day this terror reappeared at the same hour as it did on the following day, and from that time on. The correspondent of The Review had forgotten this fact when, ten years later. he chanced to be on the farm one evening, and heard the cackling of the apparently frightened geese. When he asked for an explanation he was told that this had been kept up from the time they had been attacked by the dogs, that there had been no repetition of the attack, and that the flock had been renewed in the meantime at least three times. If this story is well authenticated we have a case of the transmission of terror to the third generation in a family

Some Caution Necessary, Perhaps, Down at the Elks' social the other night Luke Schoolcraft, the minstrel, told a characteristic story. It was of a jolly old Irishman, who was addicted to a very free use of the bottle, much to the dis | Wood s Drugstore. gust of his faithful wife. She knew that he was "going it" at too fast a pace and she appealed to their priest to pull him up. In view of the circumstances this priest thought he was justified in employ ing one or two fairy tales, so when he met Pat on the street he called him aside and said: "Pat, you're drinking too hard. Now.

you know that you can depend upon what I say, and I have no hesitancy in telling you that if you keep on as you are doing you will change into a rat.' This awful prediction annoyed Pat greatly, and when he went home he told his wife about it. Of course, she worked it up and told him' the priest was undoubtedly right. Pat was deep in thought for some time. He did hate very much to give up his toddy, but the rat idea was too much for him. Finally he said: "Luk here, Bridget, av ye see the

whiskers an' tail comin' an me, all I ask

av ye is jist to keep yer eye on the cat."

-Chicago Herald.

A Diamond Expert's Views. I always smile when I see articles in the papers telling people how they may know a diamond and how to discover an imitation by some handy and simple test. It can't be done. The men who sell false diamonds as genuine ones make their money by palming them off on only in cans ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO, 106 people who have some worthles rule of thumb test to apply to them There is only one way to judge diamonds. and that is by long experience, during which they have been under the eye constantly, and have been handled every day. Diamond experts are still valuable men. They would not be if there was a simple test that any one could apply to the stones. -- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Located About Right. Like every other community, Washington has a household of spinster sisters. There are seven of ours-refined and religious women-all now above the "certain age," which is so uncertain, and they live in a fine old house of their own in the West End. Not long ago the city dug a ditch down their street to repair the sewer, and as it was an unusual event

the good ladies were, of . ourse, telling about it. "And do you know," one of them wound up with unconscious humor. "they have put a man trap right in front of our house!"-Philadelphia Record. Italians in the Argentine Republic. During the last thirty-three years about a million and a half immigrants have reached the Argentine provinces. Of these, 65.25 per cent, are officially set down as Italians. These figures, however, do not sufficiently indicate their real preponderance. In the first place, a

way of Montevideo, where it is very common for transshipments of passengers from Europe to take place. Probably if the Montevideo returns were analyzed, the percentage of Italians would work out as not less than 75 per cent, of the whole. But there is another and still more important fact to be borne in mind, The Italians in South America increase with remarkable rapidity, the marriages made between them and the natives proving peculiarly fruitful-a circumstance not observed in such a high degree among the other In 1885 the Italian

present moment it is estimated that persons in whom Italian blood or Italian race influence predominates, constitute more than half the existing population, now reckoned to be over three millions and a half. Under such circumstances can it be doubted that in a very few ears the Italianization of the Valley of The only fact that tells against such a upposition is the newly adopted immi-

the inhabitants of Italian birth and pa

gration policy of the Argentine govern-ment, which has lately instructed its agents in Europe to do all in their power to attract immigration from among the northern races. The danger of being swamped by the most vigorous of the Latin peoples is fully realized at Buenos Ayres, and considerable numbers of Belgians, Hollanders, North Germans and Swedes have already been attracted by almost free passages and generous grants. of land. We doubt, however, the continued success of such a policy. Emigration flows with difficulty in new channels.-The Spectator.

Experience. There is no educator like experience. It is the stepping stone in life's stream, and the man who does not heed its lessons slips into the creek and gets drowned. Yes, experience is an excellent teacher, although it often charges high wages. Its lessons are always valuable and firmly fixed in the memory—stamped there by the force of circumstances. The little child that gleefully tries to mash a wasp on the window pane under the delusion that he is going to have some fun with a fly never makes that mistake a All through life we learn a great deal

by merely finding out things we don't In the language of the great apostle to the Gentiles, Carl Pretzel, "Oxberience vas bully deacher. Der only trouble mit

Very often experience is a physician who never comes until after the disorder is cured. The old and those who have Surplus mixed largely with the world comprehend the fact that no education is avail- first day of January and July in each year are cold and unsympathetic when the bunco man calls them by their right names and asks for information about the old folks and all the neighbors.

On the other hand, the man whose life has been spent in study is easily taken in, and has to telegraph home for money to pay his hotel bill. When he returns to his quiet study in the romantic little country village, he is the mark for ridicule and the unconscious butt of men who do not possess one tithe of his learning. There are men who utterly fail to profit by the lessons of experience. For instance, there is a man in Illinois who is living with his ninth wife. The other eight aftempts look like experiments that have failed, but from which he has derived no wisdom. To such men exp like the stern light of a ship, which illuminates only the track it has

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. Se many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c, and \$1 per bottle at GEO. M.



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